THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

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OFFICIAL REPORTS OF ADMIRAL HOFF. IMBARCATION OF CUEAN PRISONERS FOR FERNANDO-HORRIBLE OUTRAGES OF THE VOLUNTEERS-PROCLAMATION OF THE CAP-TAIN-GENERAL ON BLOCKADE BUNNING-THE CAPTAIN OF THE MARY LOWELL.

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- The navy Department today received several dispatches from Rear-Admiral Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron. They are dated Key West, March 26. He reports that on Sunday, the 21st ult., Havana was the scene of much excitement caused by the departure of 250 political prisoners for Fernando Po. There was a great concourse of people witnessing their departure, the volunteers having to keep the crowd back. One of the soldiers ordered a citizen to stand back, which he could not do in consequence of the pressure behind him. Words ensued, and soldiers fired on him, killing him instantly. A police officer demanded why this was done. A discussion followed, and he was also killed. Several arrests were made, one for shouting viva "Cespedes," and another for having a Cuban flag in his possession. Both were tried, condemned, and shot the same day. The transports. with prisoners, sailed in the afternoon.

Admiral Hoff incloses extracts from Nassau papers relative to the arrival of one of the Peruvian monstors at Ragged Island with the survivors of the wreck of her convoy, the Ram. While on the way from Key West, with a vessel in tow, the hawser which connected them parted, and then, while endeavoring to make fast again, steamed into the vessel and sunk her. Seven lives were lost. The whereabouts of the other Peruvian ram was un-

A proclamation was issued on the 24th by the Captam-General of Cuba, relative to blockade-runners, or vessels seized in Spanish waters, or upon the free seas near the island with cargoes of men and arms and ammunition, or material that may in any way contribute to promote or foment the insurrection in the province. Whatever may be the point of their procedure and destination, and after previous examination of their papers and register, they will in effect be considered as enemies to our territory and treated as pirates in accordance with the ordinance of the navy. All persons that shall be apprehended in such vessels, in whatever number they may be, will be immediately shot.

Rear Admiral Hoff incloses such reports as had reached him of the capture of the American brig "Mary Lowell" of New-York by the Spanish war steamer Andalusia at Ragged Island of the Bahamas. It appears that the master of the brig had left her and gone to New-York for instructions, leaving the vessel in charge of a Custom House officer at Ragged Island, March 15. Mr. Wilson, Custom House officer and pilot, was moving the brig from the manof-war's anchorage to the inner harbor, when the Spanish steamer took possession of her and sailed off, carrying her to Hayana. Admiral Hoff reached Havana, March 27, and found the "Mary Lowell' in port. He was unable to give further information regarding the seizure than was communicated from Key West, as the mail steamer was about leaving for

It is thought that the Spanish Government will immediately disavow the act, and it will be found that the Commander of the Andalusia had exceeded his instructions, or acted upon his own responsibility. The Narragausett was at Havana; the Penobscot was at Cienfuegos, having visited within a few days

the ports of Trinidad de Cuba, and Tunas. THE LATE CRISIS.

TEROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.1 HAVANA, March 24.—The city has seen more bloodshed. It happened on Sunday, when 250 prisoners, among them some of the richest and best-known Cubans, were being embarked for Africa. Suddenly there was a tumult, with a ferocious cry from Spaniards on all sides of "Matale!" "Kill him?" They were worse than their word, and two men were killed on the spot-one a Cuban police captain dutifully trying to save life. It is said that a pickpocket, to help his own escape, had cried out "Mucra Espana!" or "Die Spain!" and so brought on the disturbance. It is also said that cries were given for Free Cuba and against Spain in answer to Spanish execrations of the Fernando-Po prisoners, concerning whom, and their too lenient treatment by Dulce in the opinion of the Spanish volunteers, the latter had long cherished a mortal grudge. There is reason to think that both these assertions contain truth, for a wonder. The Spanish story is that a regular conspiracy had its outbreak on the wharf, but this not a great many people believe, as it would have been crazy for any party of Cubans to have raised a seditious cry in the presence of numerous and well-armed volunteers and their

Three shocking deaths were the results of the affair. Not appeased with the killing of two persons by builet and bayonet, the furious volunteers sought the pal ace, and demanded the life of a prisoner they had in custody. The Captain-General appeared at the palace-gate without guard, and, almost pushed back by his soldiers, managed to get heard. Report is that he pledged them what he called instant justice. ordered a drum-head court-martial, and, what is scarcely to be believed, told them to get the priest ready. The volunteers at once ha' a session over in the barracks not far from the palace, and their prisoner, Joseph Romero, three or four hours after having shouted for Cuban liberty and against Spanish tyranny, was condemned to be shot. Standing near his place of execution at sun-down I saw this slim young man marching with the priest in the midst of armed files, "con valor," as somebody in the crowd said. There could have been no ceremony with him inside of the hollow square made by th volunteers on the wharf. He had not more than entered it when shots were heard, and just as the exiles were about to sail, and perhaps within sight of them-certainly within hearing of his executioners be fell. Instantly the thousands of Spaniards shouted, "Viva Espana!" vociferously, unanimously, save as to some hisses uttered only. perhaps, by Cubans. Never was anything horrible done with so much dis patch and spirit, and it seems that the volunteers are already used to their business. The rash, honest victim paid with his life the price of the Captain-General's new found popularity with these men. Were Spanish power less desperate, were its representative not in a personal crisis, his victim would not, perhaps, have been condemned to death for a mere cry uttered, there is reason to suspect, after intense provocation. Pending the revelation of the court-martial on its decided non-revelation, we may not have a complete view of the affair for better or worse; but as it looks, the execution and its bloody prelude were without mercy or valor.

Judge if it is not the disposition of a Captain-General, schooled in Spanish wars, to lead such men as the volunteers rather than be dragged by them. Once they cried, "Die Dulce!" according to credible report, but nobody was shot for it. Now the Captain-General issues a proclamation congratulating them upon the events of Sunday, and flattering them in a fearful and wonderful way. He adjures them to be "all for the law," but, as we have seen, the law is all blood. The admission is almost expressly made in this address that, but for him, the Fernando Po prisoners might have all been put to death. Consider, then, the nature of the clemency of the Spanish authorities find it in their hearts to exercise toward Cuba, when it is a piece of luck, comparatively, that they get sent to Fernande Po and the Summer heats of the African coast. Not all Spaniards conceive the address of the Captain-General to be in good taste;

PROPLE OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA: I have fulfilled my

a scandal? Just that moment when the generosity of the Supreme Government of the nation, by means of an overstrained resolution, the responsibility of which I secopt, put in scenity the existence of so many others, not less culpable, perhaps, but more astute, as more accustomed not to break pledges which might draw upon the secoption of the laws.

customed not to break pledges which might draw upon the severity of the laws.

Notable example of criminal ingratifude!

Volunteers! Your prudence was yesterday the solid cement of public order; your discipline will be to-day a vigorous element, making more robust the undiminished prestige of the authority. To the ment of the military services which, without wearing the uniform of a soldier, you are lending to our country, add now with pride the honorable laurel of good citizens, protectors of property and family.

Spain, our mother, Spain, in the difficult and perilous crisis of an inevitable regeneration, thanks you.

Volunteers, believe in the word of a soldier whose blood has run many times in defense of our country. All for the law. Your confidence does not fall me, and the flag of Spain, whom ended this strike of migrateful sons against a gener-ous mother, shall wave more brilliantly and illustriously. Spamards all—Live Spain!

DOMINGO DULCE.

Havana, March 22, 1869. Among some who are friendly to the Captain-General there is a palliating idea that by killing one man who would have been put to death in spite of nim, he saved other lives beside his own. When all premises are so wrong as they generally are in Span ish provinces, perhaps there is a comparative truth in this; but to Northern lookers-on there was little in the Executive crisis here that a man of high moral courage might not have ridden over rough shod Drice has still the credit of being more humand than others of his kind who have been sent here, or who may come. Caballero de Rodas, for instance, yesterday, to avail himself to the uttermost of a poitical opportunity, he reviewed all the volunteers on the Prado. The papers, with one voice, say that Dulce and the volunteers are reconciled, and that never were such soldiers as the volunteers, and not many Captain-Generals like Dulce. The address which he made to them yesterday on parade l

append: Volunteers, the difficult circumstances which sometime ago beset this province, an iniquitous rebellion menacing it, if not triumphant, and the special attention which the the following that the special attention which the state of the public administration claimed from me, did not permit me till now to review your battalions.

Volunteers, my surprise has been great. I felicitate fou upon your brilliant organization, and I felicitate the country, because it counts among the number of its urned defenders, men like yourselves, who, if wanting in several habits only to be acquired in the like of came

veteran habits only to be acquired in the life of cau-paigns, have in exchange the sense of the national dig nity, and the conscientions sense of duty as Spannards. nity, and the conscientions sense of duty as Spaniards.

No peril can ever jeopardize the integrity of the national territory. The pendon of Castile will never be trampled by those bands who seek, in pillage and incendiarism, their present security and their fearful future.

Volunteers: If at any day the circumstances or the ne cessities of the moment oblice you to abandon your hearths, and present your breasts uncovered to the balls of the enemies of our country, I promise you that he will cede to none the honor of commanding you. Your Captain-General,

DOMINGO DULCE. There are no opinions in Havana concerning this

specimen of heroic literature. Men smile, and some wink, and some shake their heads, and a great many say nothing. The newspapers write a fierce of pompous bosh, as usual, if you will allow that expressive word. But the truth is that Dulce is not, essentially, any better than the rest of his kind. He has quite gone over to the volunteers, and the war is to be mauaged on volunteer principles, the nature of which you know.

But people doubt the heartiness of the reconciliation. The volunteers and veterans have been promising themselves that Caballero de Rodas would ome, a man after their own hearts, "hombre de c'erazon," as they say. His friend, Amable Escalante, a young veteran, hungry after wars and duels, and the soldiers' choice, perhaps, for Inspector-General, is supposed to be here or coming. The Spaniards have little patience with sick warriors. A short while since, a young volunteer, mimicking with contempt the invalid and unpopular Captain-General, told me he would never do. "We want Caballere de Rodas," said he. I asked him why. Mata! ("he kills") mata-mucho," was the fierce answer. I reasoned with him about the disadvantages of too much murder, but he only repeated what he had said, illustrating it by passing his hand across his throat. If he had his way he would butcher every traitor in the field, without pity. I told him that I would not believe he could be so merciless; but he said, as seriously as a young man might, that he would cut the throats of his mother, father, brother, sister, if they dared to betray their country. In proof that he knew how to kill, on occasion, he showed me, with great pride, the wounds he had received in the war of Morocco. He had great respect for Americans, and thought that an army of Spaniards and Yankees could whip the world. Here you see two sides, and not admirable ones, of the panish military character as imported to Cuba The common Spaniards, be they what you please, are ferociously patriotic. They are all for Spain. The way things have been managed in Cuba does not please them at all. They have called Dulce a traitor, and I have heard one of them say that Prim was bought over by the Cubans. They are enraged to think that they may lose the isle, and will carry on the war in their own way rather than that Spain

shall lose a footbold. OUTRAGE ON THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FLAGS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] HAVANA, March 24.-The war-steamer Cherub earing advices to the British Consul-General, brings from Nassau news of an act apparently of the gross st violence committed on an American ship in English waters, and in charge of an English official. On the 15th, while lying in the Bahaman waters, the brig Mary Lowell from New-York was captured by the Spanish war-steamer Andaluza. In the absence of her master, who had gone to New York for orders, his vessel having been detained at the Bahamas some time by Spanish steamers, she was left in care of a British Custom-House officer. According to depositions made before an English Justice of the Peace, the brig was boarded by 16 armed Spaniards, within a mile and a half of the south-east point of Little Ragged Island. An English official was on board at the time, and the brothers Wilson, who, as pilot and master, sailed her, declare that she was entered in spite of protests to that effect, and others that she could not be harmed within three miles of the British territory, according to the law of nations. The Spanish Captain intended to open fire on the brig, but, it is said by one of the deponents, was prevented by the advice or remonstrance of some of his officers. On being warned that he was insulting the American flag, he or his representative declared that he did not care; it was his duty to take the brig. and he was bound to have it. It was supposed that the ill-gotten prize would be brought to Havana. Gov. Walker of the Bahamas is believed to have made indignant representations respecting the outrage, and the consular representative of the United States is no less earnest in demanding that justice be done, and the honor of the American flag righted.

The brig Mary Lowell was captured in coming into the harbor from man-of-war anchorage. The Spanish captain had announced his intention to take her if she came out six miles from land. When captured she was clearly within British jurisdiction. Telegrams of these facts have been sent to the United States Admiral at Key West and to the authorities at Washington. A letter from Nassan speaks of the outrage as "dastardly," and holds that the United States and England cannot fail to exact satisfaction

A rumor has been prevalent that Santiago de Cuba has been taken by the insurgents, and a letter in the Diario gives very strong color to the report that 600 or 700 men have disembarked within three leagues of Matanzas. Notwithstanding that the story is called a false alarm, there is much military activity in that

neighborhood. CONTINUATION OF THE WHITE PINE EXCITE-MENT-INDIAN OUTRAGES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1 .- Nev and rich developments in the White Pine silver regions are reported, and people are flocking thither in great numbers. There are from 10,000 to 15,000 persons already located there. The weather continues stormy and the roads are almost unpassable for the wiele distance be tween Elks and Hamilton. The way is lined with "stalled" teams and wagons loaded with merchandise and nearly buried in the mud. Pneumonia prevails to an justice, and the entire population of Havana has yesterday witnessed one of those terrible spectacles, which, although they make humanity tremble, are necessary in especial moments, and when treason raises the flag of extermination.

Two unifortunates, instruments of hidden movers of rebellion, dared to pronounce seditious cries, contravening seandalously in the light of day the ruing orders. One of them, against whom the proofs were clear, has paid with his life his crazy temerity.

And what moment was it that was thosen for so great

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent the following appoint-

ments to the Senate, yesterday : FOR COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE. W. H. HAWKINS, First District of New-York. JAMES FREELAND, Second District of New-York. GORDON L. FORD, Third District of New-York. ALFRED PLEASONTON, Fourth District of New-York JOHN O. V. GRIDLEY, Eighth District of New-York. WM. A. DARLING, Ninth District of New-York. J. F. BAILEY, Thirty-second District of New-York. JOHN RICHMOND, Seventh District of Illinois. H. C. DEMING, First District of Connecticut. R. J. DONALDSON, First District of South Caroling. E. H. Horson, Fourth District of Kentucky. CHAS. F. HOGARTE, Sixth District of Indiana. WILSON BOWLEY, District of Oregon. C. W. FORD, First District of Missouri. JAS. A. GALHREATH, First District of Tennessee. GEO. C. EVANS, Third District of Pennsylvania-LEWIS G. BROWN, Second District of Texas. THOS. W. DAVIS, XXIId District of Pennsylvania. WM. M. BAIRD, Eighth District of Pennsylvania. C. J. BRENNER, Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania. GEORGE BUBB. Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania. WM. R. LEEDS, Second District of Pennsylvania. J. F. Wilcox, Fifth District of Pennsylvania. G. W. PALMER, Twelfth District of Pennsylvania. JOHN T. FOSTER, First District of Alabama. JAS. P. PAINCE, Second District of Virginia. A. W. MANN, Thurd District of West Virginia E. T. McGill, Sixth District of Tennessee. T. S. JOHNSON, Third District of Louisiana. JAS. S. CHAPMAN, Second District of Louisiana

FOR UNITED STATES MARSHALS. ISAAC M. QUIMBY, Northern District of New-York. D. B. PARKER, District of Virginia. JAS. WADSWORTH, Southern District of New-York. FOR SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS. WM. R. MARTIN, Portsmonth, N. H. WM. R. HOLLIDAY, Wheeling, Va. E. O. GOODRICH, Philadelphia, Penn,

WM. MULLER, District of Mobile, Ala. A. J. Goss, District of St. Augustine, Fla. WM. D. NOLAN, District of Delaware. ALBERT M. BARNEY, District of Santiago, Texas GEO. J. EROME, District of Letroit, Mich. JOHN H. BAILEY, District of Portsmouth, N. H. FOR UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

FOR COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

EDWARDS V. PIERREPONT, Southern District of N. Y. GEO. WILLEY, Northern District of Ohio. S. E. CAMP, Eastern District of Tennessee ROBERT M. F. SMITH, Middle District of Tennessee A. T. Ackerman, District of Georgia.

JOSEPH O. GLOVER, Northern District of Dinois. THOS. B. WILSON, Southern District of Illinois. FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

O. S. STRICKLAND, Utah Territory. FOR ASSISTANT TREASURER.

GEO. EYSTER, Philadelphia, Penu. FOR ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE. JAMES MCCURTIN, Fifth District of New-York. W. H. TREADWELL, Seventh District of New-York. AUGUSTUS FORD, Eighth District of New-York. A. P. KETCHUM, Ninth District of New-York. L. L. DOTY, Twenty-second District of New-York. CHESTER S. COLE, Twenty-seventh District of New-York *JOHN F. CLEAVELAND, XXXIId District of New-York. D. M. CARMAN, Tenth District of Pennsylvania. A. CHAMBERLAIN, Twelfth District of Penusylvania. WM. F. HENDERSON, Sixth District of North Carolina. RUSSELL ERRETT, XXIId District of Pennsylvania. JAMES O'BRIEN, First District of Tennessee. H. C. PEDIGO, First District of Texas. F. W. SUMNER, Fourth District of Texas. BENJ. EMMONS, Fourth District of Missouri. JOHN B. KENNY, First District of Pennsylvania. SAMUEL KNOW, Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania. CHARLES, W. PIERCE, First District of Alabama. A. P. SHATTUCK, Third District of Mississippi. GEO. B. JOHNSON, Third District of Ohio. ORRIS HATCH, Fourth District of Wisconsin. BLANC F. JOABERT (colored), First District of Louisians S. B. Davis, District of New-Mexico. K. R. Conn. Second District of Virginia. O. W. MATHER, Third District of West Virginia. FOR POSTMASTERS.

M. F. Rowr, Yonkers, New-York. CHARLES SHELLING, Jamaica, New-York CHAS. G. FAIRMAN, Elmira, New-York. GEO. M. TILLSON, Norwich, New-York. JACOB A. MEAD, Mt. Morris, New-York, BENJ. F. LIBBY, Clinton, New-York. AUGUSTUS W. KINGSBURY, Homer, New-Yors, RENSSALAER ACKEY, Rondont, New York. CHAS. A. BAKER, Hastings, New-York. JAS. B. BURLEN at Union Springs, New-York. JOHN J. KAMM. Fort Wayne, Indiana. JOHN W. FOSTER, Evaneville, Indiana. WM. R. HALLOWAY, Indianapolis, Indiana THOMAS DIXON, Shelipville, Indiana, DWIGHT F. RASER, Laporte, Indiana. WM. M. WINKLER, Columbus, Indiana. JOHN J. HAGATRIGG, Greensburg, Indiana. ALERED B. WADE. South Bend. Indiana. GEORGE W. BLAKE, Frederick, Maryland. JAMES McGOWEN, Ellicott Mills, Maryland. JOSEPH T. MAHON, Eikton, Maryland. ANDREW W. DENNISON, Baltimore, Maryland. FRANK B. STEWART, Altoona, Pennsylvania. GEORGE BERGNER, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. SAMUEL DUTTON, Media, Pennsylvania. DANIEL A. BECKLEY, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. CHARLES ECKMAN, Danville, Pennsylvania. Robert S. Kendrick, Chattanoga, Tennessee. JOSEPH W. DEMMICK, Montgomery, Alabama. HOWELL C. FLOURNEY, Athens, Georgia. E. D. FISHER, Jackson, Mississippi. ARTHUR G. EGGLESTON, Columbus, Mississippi. THOMAS J. PICKETT, Paducab, Kentucky. B. L. WINANS, Newport, Kentucky. J. H. CLEMENTS, Portsmouth, Virginia. John O'Connon, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. JAS. A. McKEE, Galveston, Texas. CHAS. P. WILDER, Columbia, South Carolina THOS. B. RICKEY, Salem, Oregon. JAS. W. WAKEFIELD, Bath, Maine. DENISON STEELE, Toledo, Obio. THOS. H. FOULDS, Cincinnati, Ohio. A. B. CLARK, Newark, Ohio. HENRY WOLF, Rolla, Missouri. JOHN M. VOORIS, Chillicothe, Missouri. JOSEPH SAUNDERS, Charlotte, Michigan. JACOB R. LOVELL, Phillipsburg, New-Jersey. JOSEPH F. FISHER, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. M. R. HOLLIDAY, Waco, Texas. JAMES COLMAN, FOR-Du-Lac, Wisconson. WM. UTLEY, Racine, Wisconsin. John Wilcox, Eddyville, lowa. NOAH W. McKEAN, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. D. O. ADKINSON, Virginia City, Nevada. DAVID A. SACKETT, Petaluma, California. WM. J. USREY, Decatur, Illinois. ALBERT D. CADWALLADER at Lincoln, Illinous FRANCIS A. EASTMAN at Chicago, Illinois. ISAAC KEYS at Springfield, Illinois. JAS. H. CLARK at Mattoon, Illinois. THOS. MCKIBBEN at Danville, Illinois, JNO. A. MILES at Charleston, Illinois. WARREN E. MACKIN at Salem, Illinois. W. L. AMES at Jerseyville, Illinois. JOSHUA V. BROWN at Tuscola, Illinois. RICHARD W. EVANS at Hays City, Kansas. CHAS. H. TROTT at Junction City, Kansas. JAS. LEWIS at Wilmington, Delaware. JNO. B. SMITH at Dover, Delaware. CALVIN J. RODGERS at Raleigh, North Carolina. CORNELIUS PARMENTER at Parmenter, Ohio. EDWARD H. REED at Jacksonville, Florida. R. MATTISON at Newton, New-Jersey. RICHARD M. STEPHENS at Santa Fé, New-Mexico. G. MOFFATT at Boonsboro', Iowa. W. H. ADAMS at Montana, Iowa. JEFFERSON L. WOFFORD at Corinth, Mississippi. Mrs. C. M. Horson at Talladega, Alabama.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the following appoint GEORGE EARLE of Maryland to be First Assistant Postmaster-General, vice Skinner, removed. E. O'MERA GOODRICH to be Surveyor of the Port of

JOHN J. GRAFINS at Williamsport, Pennsylvania

R. F. SNODDY at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, JKO. F. JOHNSON at Bellefont, Pennsylvania.

DENNIS MARTIN at Tarr Parm, Pennsylvania.

JNO. SCOTT at Brookville, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE BERGNER to be Postmaster at Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania. ALPRED B. DADE to be Postmaster at St. Joseph,

* There seems to be much doubt as to this nomination. We receive it from the Associated Frees and also by special dispatch, and subse-quently from the agent of the Associated Frees came a correction, saying that Mr. Cleveland had been renominated for the VIth District. THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

COLLECTOR OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT - GEN. ALFRED PLEASONTSON. Alfred Pleasontson, nominated for Collector of the IVth District, was a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and rendered gallant service during the war. He

graduated at West Point in the same class with Gens. Buckner and Hancock, in 1844, and immediately entered the service as brevet second-lieutenant of dragoous. He served with distinction in the Mexican war and in various expeditions against the Indians in Florida, Kansas, Oregon, and Washington Territory. By regular premotions he rose to the position of Major of the 2d Cavalry in 1862. Served as Colonel of the 2d Cavalry in the Army of the Potomac from the Autumn of 1861 to to July, 1862, where he was made a brigadier of volun teers, and took command of Gen. Stopeman's fcaval ry brigade. After the battle of Antietam he was assigned to pursue the retreating Rebels; and in October when McClellan crossed the Potomac into Virginia, he led the vanguard with a flying column composed of three regi ments of cavalry and a battery of flying artillery. He continued to serve with distinguished gallantry during the war-commanding after Antietam the first cavalry division. At Chancellorsville he saved the army after the route of the Eleventh Corps, for which he was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of a cavalry corps, which he commanded through Gettysburg, and subsequent eampaigns. Shortly before Gen. Grant took command of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Pleasonten was sent to Missouri, where he commanded the cavalry in the campaign in that State when Gen. Price made his last raid, and which resulted in the complete overthrow of Price's army. He was always a most successful cavalry leader, possessing excellent judgment and dashing gallantry. He is about 45 years of age, of retiring disposition, and unquestioned integrity. He entered heartily into the last Presidential campaign, speaking in various States with Gen. Siekles. He resigned in January, 1868, and has since devoted himself to manufacturing and mining enter-

COLLECTOR OF THE NINTH DISTRICT-THE HON. WILLIAM A. DARLING.

The Hon, William A. Darling, nominated for Collector of the IXth District, was educated as a nicrchant, and from 1847 to 1854 was Deputy Receiver of Taxes for the City of New-York. From 1854 to 1865 he was President of the Third-ave. Railroad Company, and by his superior management advanced the stock of that Company from a point very near zero to a respectable premium. He was a Presidential Elector in 1860, and in 1864 was elected to the XXXIXth Congress, where he served with efficiency on several important Committees : and as Chairman of the Committee on Revenue Frauds made a rather startling report of whisky and other frauds in this city and Brooklyn.

COLLECTOR OF THE EIGHTH DISTRICT-JOHN V.

John V. Gridley, nominated for Collector of the VIIIth District, in place of Mr. Spaulding, is a lawyer by profession, a prominent and active Republican politician of the XVIth Ward, and has served his Assembly District with distinction and usefulness in the lower branch of the State Legislature.

COLLECTOR OF THE THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT-JOSHUA F. BAILEY.

Joshua F. Bailey, nominated for Collector of the XXXIId District (First, Second, and Fourth Wards), has been for several years past the eminent Collector of the IVth District, to which he was appointed by Mr. Secretary Fessenden in consideration of his distinguished services under the administration of Secretary Chase. COLLECTOR OF THE VIHTH DISTRICT-AUGUSTUS FORD.

for Collector of the VIIIth District, is an old friend of Gen. Grant's. They formed their acquaintance about fifteen years ago under very pleasant circumstances. The latter was then simply a Captain, and was stationed in Madison Barracks, at Sackett's Harber, Mr. Ford being engaged then in the practice of law. The lawyer and the soldier were thrown frequently into each other's society, and their acquaintance soop ripened into warm friendship. Mr. Ford subse quently removed to Buffalo, and from there came to this city, and has since pursued his profession here, confining his practice principally to the State courts. He is a middle-aged man, and is possessed of a keen and quick intelligence. He was prominently spoken of some weeks ago for the position of U. S. District Attorney. ASSESSOR OF THE NINTH DISTRICT-ALEXANDER

P. KETCHUM. Alexander P. Ketchum, nominated for Asassor of the IXth District, is a lawyer, and a son, we think, of Edgar Ketchum, who was appointed Collector of the IXth District, by Abraham Lincoln, and removed by Andrew Johnson because he chose to remain a stanch Republican. MARSHAL FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF

NEW-YORK-JAMES WADSWORTH. James Wadsworth, nominated for United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, we presume to be Mr. Wadsworth, formerly of Buffale, who is a lawyer by profession, and some years ago represented the Buffalo District in the State Senate. He is a

gentleman of ability and character. FOREIGN NEWS.

> GREAT BRITAIN. A DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

LONDON, April 2.-Another dreadful colliery explo sion occurred yesterday at the Arley Colliery, in Lancashire. Twenty-eight persons were killed outright, and many others badly injured.

SPAIN. TROOPS SENT TO THE PYRENEES-THE ELEC-

TIONS IN CUBA. MADRID, April 2 .- Troops are going forward to the Pyrenees to prevent parties of Carlists from crossing the frontier into Spain. Marshal Serrano informed the Cortes yesterday that orders for the holding of elections had been sent out to Cuba, and deputies from that island were expected to arrive at an early

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

PEACEABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTIES. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2 .- The difficulties on the Persian border are in a fair way to be settled. The Sublime Porte has agreed with the Persian Government to refer the rectification of the frontier to a

mixed Commission of Turkish and Persian subjects. MEXICO. COL. MEYER TO BE BANISHED-SALE OF MEXI-

CAN TERRITORY RECOMMENDED-CHARGES AGAINST LERDO DE TEJADA. HAVANA, April 2.-Advices from Mexico to March 27 have been received. It was reported that Col. Meyer, late of the United States Army, who was arrested on charge of conspiracy against the Mexican Government, would be banished from the country. An accident recently occurred on a railroad by which eight soldiers were killed and 13 injured. Executions without trial continued to take place in Yucatan by order of Gov. Ceballos. The sale of Mexican territory to the United States was agitated at the capital, and found many supporters. Private letters from Mexico accuse Lerdo de Tejada of hostility to Americans, and of defranding the Mexican Government.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

HARTFORD, Copn., April 2 .- A serious accident occurred to the express train from Boston to New-York on the Connecticut River Railroad at Hayden's Station, 10 miles above this city to-day. Three passenger cars were thrown from the track and are a complete wreck The only serious injuries to passengers, so far as reported, are Col. James M. Thompson of Springfield, Mass., injured in the head and left hip; Mrs. Norton of Springfield, shoulder blade broken; an emigrant woman, name unknown, injured in head and neck; a brakeman named Henry Harris, badly injured internally. Col. Thompson and the brakeman were taken to Springfield; Mrs. Norton is being cared for at the Allyn House in this city, and the emigrant woman at the City Hospital. Several other passengers whose names are unknown were bruised and larred in the general crash, but not seriously. The cause of the needled is unknown. The passengers not seriously injured have gone on to New York. The express train to Boston has passed the scene of the disaster. The 2 o'clock accommodation'train for New York from Springfield is delayed above the wreck of the express train until the track can be cleared. in the head and left hip; Mrs. Norton of Springfield,

THE GOODING ROBBERY AT BOSTON. Boston, April 2.-The hearing for a new trial in the case of Harry Jennings and Chas, H. Stedman, who were convicted of robbing George H. Gooding's office on State-st., in July, 1866, of \$16,000 in gold and silver, was continued this morning in the Superior Court, Judge Lord on the bench. After a full hearing the men were each sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the State Prison. The Legalative Committee gave another hearing at the State House this morning, a crowded audience being in

The Legslative Committee gave another hearing at the state House this morning, a crowded audience being in attendance. Chief of Police Kurtz, and Detectives Heath and Jones, who were charged with having divided the proceeds of, the Gooding robbery with thieves, were represented by counsel, as were also the advocates of a Metropolitan Police and the City of Boston. There was considerable discussion concerning the propriety of the presence of the counsel, and the Chairman of the Committee finally roled that the counsel might appear to the counsel with the counter with t pear generally, but not for particular persons. Mr Gooding's clerk was the only witness examined, and he coroborated the testimony of his employer, though frequent attempts were made to confuse him. The Committee will give another hearing next Monday evening.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW-YORK INTERNAL REVENUE AP-

POINTMENTS. HOW THEY WERE RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON-THE TERRITORIAL NOMINATIONS - CON-BILL-THE WHISKY AND TOBACCO TAX-THE CASE OF GEN. LONGSTREET.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Friday, April 2, 1800. Whether the Tenure-of-Office bill has been received by Gen. Grant with satisfaction or disfavor, it is pretty certain that he has decided what course to take in regard to appointments and removals, and the result to-day gives a sure indication of his future. action. No less than 159 nominations were sent to cancies. The rest are to take the place of officers to be removed. The nominations were mostly to important offices, including United States Attorneys' Marshals, Surveyors, and Collectors of Customs, Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue, Postmas-

especially with those from New-York and Pennsylvania. The Civil Tenure law having been finally disposed of, it was anticipated that the removals and appointments to office would begin to be made in earnest. Accordingly, to-day, the hundreds of officeseekers, now here flocked to the Capitel, and hung around the Senate Chamber, anxiously and nervously awaiting the arrival of the President's Secretary with his batch of nominations. At about 2 o'clock Gen. Porter made his appearance, and after depositing with the Senate his sealed packages of and there placed a list of the same for the public. In an instant a grand rush was made for this office, and soon there was scarcely standing room therein. The reporters of the afternoon papers tried in vain to secure copies of the names on the list, but the hungry, anxious, and eager crowds rushed in pellmell, and made a high time generally. It was amus mg to see the expressions of the faces of these people after the hst had been read. Of course none of the successful candidates were present, and all were disappointed. The score or morel persons seeking the same office saught their Congressmen, and each demanded explanations of the why and wherefore. Profanity raged among all. In the evening there was great commotion in the hotel lobbies; a rush was made for the evening trains Mr. Augustus Ford, who has been nominated and extra cars were ordered on. The 8:40 train for New-York was packed with the most dejected, pitiful, profane, and demoralized crowd of men that ever left this city. The New-York nominations made to-day created great surprise. From all the stories that are told, it would seem that men were selected not for their peculiar fitness to discharge the duties of the offices in question, but to satisfy and appease the wants and wishes of certain persons supposed to be the leaders and controllers of the Republican party in the city of New-York. Collector Bailey's opponents have prepared charges against him, and will endeavor to get the same before the Senate in Executive Session when the nominacton is up for consideration.

No nominations were made for the VIth District, owing to a quarrel there as to who shall be the nominee. The President wants to appoint Scanlan to this District; but the objections against him were loud and strong here, not being a resident of the District. Webster's removal from the XXXIId District was unlooked for.

The subject of the territorial appointments was discussed in Cabinet meeting to-day, and the following nominations were decided upon, and they will be sent to the Senate within a day or two: Gen. J. A. CAMPBELL, of Gen. Schoffeld's staff, late of

Ohio, Governor of Wyoming. Gen. H. D. WASHBURNE of Indiana, Surveyor-General

of Montana. Col. RUGAR, Surveyor-General of Wyoming. Dr. RUSH SPENCER of New-York, Surveyor-General of

New-Mexico. Col. FRANK WOLCOTT of Kentucky, Register of Lands

Mr. CLARKE of Ohlo, Register of Lands for Washington. Dr. Scorr of Ohio, Secretary of Washington.

It will be seen by the foregoing, that the State of Ohio will have at least her share of the territorial of

Mr. Hulburd, Controller of the Currency, appeared

before the House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day. He informed the Committee that he had not had time to prepare the exhibit which the Committee had called for respecting the working of the fourth section of the Senzte bill, which provides for a re-distribution of thirty millions of currency among the States that have not yet received their quota. He had been able to prepare only a brief statement, showing that the banks of the cities of New-York, Boston, and Baltimore, would lose the total of \$3,366,685 of circulation. The only States that will be affected by the withdrawal of the thirty million circulation, according to the Controller's estimate, are chusetts, which loses \$19,000,000; Rhode Island, a little over \$4,000,000; and Connecticut, a little over \$3,000,000. Without finishing the consideration of the bill, and in order to give the Controller time to make an exhibit of the States that will be entitled to the circulation, the subject was postponed until to-morrow. The Controller was also requested to prepare a statement showing the effect of the Coburn nendment, which was adopted by the House at the last session, and which Mr. Coburn proposes to offer as an amendment to this bill; and, further, a statement showing the effect of the Senate's \$30,000,000 amendment, and what States the two propositions will affect.

Comissioner Delano was before the Senate Finance Committee, to-day, for the purpose of informing the Committee respecting the Supplemental Tax bill which the House passed the other day, respecting whisky and tobacco, strenuous efforts having been made to induce the Committee to amend the bill, by allowing the time to be extended one year to pay the tax on whisky in bond. The Committee wished to know the views of Commissianer Delano on this supject. It appears he favors the proposition, and submitted his views at length, showing why the time should be extended. It is doubtful, notwithstanding the Commissioner favors the proposition, whether it can be carried through the Committee or the Senate this session. The House struck it out by a large ma-The President sent to the Senate, to-day, no less

than 150 nominations, most of them of considerable importance. The Senate went into Executive session at 3:30 o'clock, and remained therein until nearly 5 o'clock. Only three or four confirmations were made; and it is understood that, beyond the time occupied in the reference of the nominations, the session was taken up with the discussion of the question of Gen. Longstreet's confirmation. From the remarks of Senators and outside talk, it is gathered that the opposition to his confirmation is on the wane. No vote was taken. It is reported that, in the debate this afternoon, some of the most prominent Radical Senators declared they would vote for him. Some of the Southern Senators advocated his claims, stating that he had been of great benefit to the Union cause in the South-one of the Arkansas Senators saying that the letters of Gen. Longstreet had done much to break down the Rebels in that State, and that if there had been more Union men like him, Andrew Johnson could not have prevented Reconstruction. Among those whom it is said will vote for him are Messrs Howe, Thayer, Stewart, and Yates. It reported tonight that Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana is opposed to his confirmation; and it is known that Lieut.-Gov.

AMANG NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1869.-TRIPLE SHEET. SHEET. SHEET SH Dunn, (colored), who has been here for several days is doing all he can against him. Some say that he is a citizen of Alabama, and that there are plenty of good Republicans in Louisiana, who are competens to fill the offices without importing men from other States. The Democratic Senators, it is said, have all agreed to vote for Longstreet, although they regard TROLLER HULBURD ON THE CURRENCY his political course of late as being open to severe criticism. Of the Southern Senators, Messrs. Kellogg, Warner, Sawyer, and Pool, are strongly in favor of his confirmation.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Howe reported from the

Committee on Claims a bill authorizing the Quarter-

master's and Commissariat Departments to entertain

claims from Southern loyalists for supplies furnished

to our armies during the Rebellion, but the assent of

Congress must first be obtained before any money is paid out. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up at 1 o'clock, when Mr. Harlan, assisted by the presence of Mr. Nix of the Indian Bureau, succeeded the Senate to-day, only a few of which are to fill va- in tacking on a large number of amendments. Some of them were so flagrant that the Senate could not endure them, although Mr. Harlan, with great effect, brought forward the dismallalternative of the Indian Bureau stopping its operations altogether, the bare prospect of which direful contingency drew tears from the eyes of the Indian agents and contractors who were scattered throughout the galleries, watching with the greatest anxiety; the progress of the bill. One of the amendments offered by Mr. Harlan was To-day was a busy one with the politicians, but to appropriate \$5,000 for the purchase of medallions of Gen. Grant, which Mr. Havlan said was always customary on the incoming of a new President. Mr. Fessenden, however, put an extinguisher on this by informing the Senate that the Indians cared nothing for those medallions, and would inevitably trade them off for whisky. The proposition of Mr. Harlau, authorizing the President to select a board of 10 religious persons to manage our Indian affairs, vas amended by Mr. Fessenden by striking out the religious qualification and providing that the Board shall only have joint authority with the Interior Department, and in this latter shape was adopted. The bill was then passed, and now goes back to the appointments, he repaired to the Secretary's office, House for concurrence in the amendments. It is probable that a Committee of Conference will be ordered upon it. After disposing of the Indian bill, toe Senate held a long Executive session and then

adjourned. The House was engaged all day on the prima facis election case of Covode and Foster. The question was debated at great length by both sides of the House, many of the Republicans speaking against admitting Covode until all the evidence was exaamined. The question was finally referred back to the Election Committee. Covode's friends insist that this should not be taken as adverse to his claims.

The adjournment resolution did not come up in the Senate to-day, contrary to general expectation. Senator Sprague, it is understood, will make it the occasion for another speech, in which he will tel his associates that the best possible thing for them to do is to go home and work no further mischief.

A plan for the reorganization of the Special Agent service in the Post-Office Department is under consideration by Postmaster-General Cresswell, which divides the agents into three classes, as follows: First: All the railway service to be consolidated into Bureau, the agents of which are to be designated as Superintendents of Railway Postal service; Second: A limited number of Inspectors, whose only duty shall be the examination of the accounts of Postmasters; Third: The Agents who are to be known as Detectives, whose sole business shall be performed in the Depredation Bureau, in detecting robberies, frauds, &c. Heretofore the Special Agents of the Department have performed all of these daties as occasion required, holding themselves subject to the orders of the Postmaster-General for any duty embraced in the above division.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee, this morning decided to postpone the further investigation of the Pacific Railroad matter until next Tuesday, in order that the documents and testimony, which are multitudinous, may be printed, that the Committee may have a full opportunity of examining the evi-

GEN. HOWARD TO REMAIN AS THE HEAD OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU-THE PREPAYMENT OF INTEREST-THE APPOINTMENT OF COLORED MEN TO OFFICES-THE TWITCHELL CASE.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

Brig.-Gen. Howard, who was to have been relieved by Brig.-Gen. Hatch, will continue in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the latter will take comnand of his own regiment. Gen. Howard has ma large reductions of the force of his Bureau, excepting in the Bounty and Educational Division. He intends to advance the educational interests in the South and to appoint one Superintendent of Education in

each of the States in that section. Secretary Boutwell has just given official notice that the interest coupons payable on the 1st day of May next will now be paid on presentation at the proper offices, upon a rebate of interest at the rate of

six per cent per annum in coin. Two of the five persons nominated to the Senate vesterday, for Justices of the Peace for the District of Columbia, are colored men. B. F. Joubert, nominated to-day to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana, and C. M. Wilder, to be Postmaster at Columbia, South Carolina, are also

colored men. Lieut. Gov. Dunn of Louisiana (colored) had an interview with President Grant to-day. The Senate discussed the nomination of Gen. Long

street as Surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans, and adjourned without reaching a vote. A Senator who has made a canvass thinks it will be confirmed by six majority.

six majority.

The case of George W. Twitchell, petitioner, against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, came before the United States Supreme Court to-day. Mr. Hubbell, attorney for the plaintiff in error, argued his motion for a writ of error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and to the General Jail Delivery of the city and county of Philadelphia and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Eastern District. He said: This question involved the life of a citizen of the Uni-

Court of Pennsylvania for the Eastern District. He said:

This question involved the life of a citizen of the United States, who came here claiming the right and protection afforded by the Constitution of the United States, and read the petition to show that the petitioner was tried and convicted on the charge of murdering Mrs. Hill: that since these proceedings application was made to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for a writ of error to reverse the judgment of the Court below, which the former Court disallowed; and that Gov. Geary had sentenced him to be hung on the 8th of April for a crime he never committed. The 20th section, statute of Pennsylvania, provides "in any indictment for murder or manslaughter it shall not be necessary to set forth the manner or means by which death was caused, but it shall be sufficient in every indictment for murder or manslaughter to charge that the defendant did feloniously, willfully, and with malice aforethought kill the deceased. This Mr. Hubbell argued was repugnant to the fifth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed, which District shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense. The defendant had a right to be informed of the alleged manner and means by which death was produced, so that he might be prepared to defend himself without such information. In patent cases even, where experts were to be summoned, a notice of thirty days was required to be given to the opposing party. How much more important was this case, where life itself was no peril The accused should not be left to the chances of expert witnesses without knowing t

ises, and there rested the question.

The Court took it under advisement.

Commodore Thornton A. Jenkins has resigned his
office as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. He will

be assigned to other duty.

David Clark of Hartford, Conn., after a personal inspection of Howard University, has given \$25,000 oward its endowment.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—There was a severe shock of earthquake here yesterday, which was feit with considerable force at San Jose, Stockton, and Petalumna No damag : was done to the buildings in this city.